

hair pencils as in next stage. A mark in the incisure between joints 3 and 4 pinkish, divided by a dorsal black line and surrounded by black spottings.

Stage VIII. Head round, shining mahogany red, paler along the sutures; a line above the mouth and bases of antennae white; width 5 mm. Hair thick, obscuring the body, uniform pale chocolate brown or gray brown with a whitish cast on the sides, crested and appearing darker along the dorsal line. The hairs separate around the incisure between joints 3 and 4 exposing the skin which is here slightly orange tinted, the three upper warts on 3 and 4 being whitish and set off by black patches on the skin. A white hair pencil from warts i and iii on joint 4, a few long whitish hairs from the same warts on joint 3; a white pencil from wart iii on 12. Skin red brown more or less spotted with black or all black except the legs; spiracles white. Joint 2 is retracted, its hairs directed forward over the head. Hairs all finely barbed; warts i to vi on abdomen; wart iv distinct, but not full size; four warts on thorax. Length of larva about 30 mm. The orange colored incisure on the thorax forms a rather distinct mark, set off by black and the six white rays.

Cocoon. Firm, compact, the larval hairs closely felted and many of them projecting through, so that the cocoon cannot be handled without receiving their sharp points. The cocoon has the color of the hairs.

Food Plants. Sea grape (*Coccoloba floridana* and *C. uvifera*), kindly determined by Mr. F. Kinzel. The larvae were found on no other plants and I think their occurrence on *Hibiscus*, as recorded by Gundlach, must have been accidental or at least exceptional.

The species has a wide range. It occurs in our country in Florida (*cinctipes*) and Arizona (*davisi* Hy. Edw.), extending southward through the West Indies and Mexico to Venezuela, through Brazil (*interlineata* Walk, *jucunda* H. S.) to Argentina. Moths from Buenos Ayres are paler than Cuban

specimens, the marks less contrasted, but all essential features are the same even to the banded legs. The markings on the fore wings are irregular and variable as in *H. tessularis*.

Doubtless there is some local variation in the larvae in different parts of this wide range. Cocoons from Buenos Ayres are almost black, indicating that the larvae must be considerably darker there than in Florida.

NOTES ON LEPIDOPTERA.—On cutting open a cocoon of *A. luna* to see if the pupa was alive, I found that the moth had crawled out of the pupa-skin and, being unable to get out of the cocoon, had laid eggs all over the inner side of it. The eggs were almost black, instead of being white.

For three summers I have noticed that male orioles preferred sphingid larvae to all others, and by following them I have found many larvae of *D. inscripta*, *A. nessus*, and *T. abbottii*, besides *E. myron*. I saw one oriole carry from a woodbine fifty sphingid larvae in an hour and a half. So far it has been only the male who has hunted in the woodbines, though the female was getting food in elms and ash trees close by.

Each June, for three years a *P. cardui*, has rested on the gravel of our driveway almost every night. It appears between five and six o'clock, settles in almost the same place in the driveway, drops its forewings between its hindwings, and stays quiet until some carriage, person, or dog disturbs it, when it flies about for a few moments, and then settles down again. If an English sparrow flies anywhere near it the butterfly flies towards it, flutters around it as it does around one of its own race, then rests again on the gravel, and is to be seen there as long as there is light enough to see it!

Of course it cannot be the same butterfly, and it is queer that only one should come at a time, and that the resting place should not vary by ten inches either on different nights or years.

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